## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

GREENE JOHNSON, et al., : Docket #24-cv-872

Plaintiffs, :

-against-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : New York, New York

June 24, 2024

Defendant.

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PROCEEDINGS BEFORE
THE HONORABLE DALE E. HO
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Good morning, everyone.

The judge has been brought into the conference, so we can begin. The Honorable Dale E. Ho presiding in the matter of Greene Johnson v. United States of America, Docket Number 24-cv-872.

Counsel, can you please state your names for the record, starting with the plaintiffs?

MS. FRANCOIS: Good morning, Your Honor.

Deborah Francois for the plaintiffs Muhammad Aziz

and Helen Greene Johnson. And I'm joined by my

colleagues, Tristan Ellis and Eleanor Davis.

MS. MARRYSHOW: This is Danielle Marryshow for the United States. And I'm joined with my colleagues, Jeff Oestericher and Ilan Stein.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, this is a reminder that this is a public proceeding. Members of the public and press can access the proceeding with a public dial-in number. Please be aware that, just as if you were physically present in the courtroom, you are prohibited from recording, rebroadcasting, or disseminating any recording of court proceedings, including this one.

Your Honor ...

THE COURT: Good morning. We're here on a

discovery dispute.

And Ms. Francois, why don't you just kick us off for the plaintiffs.

MS. FRANCOIS: Thank you, Your Honor. So the main remaining discovery dispute is Plaintiffs' request that the Government simply begin the process of obtaining security clearances. As you noted, there is the other dispute about the potential deposition of former FBI Director William Webster, but we believe that that position could be -- that issue can be tabled for the time being.

With respect to the issue of the security clearances, Plaintiffs' request is a limited one and one that we, in our view, see it as beneficial for both the parties, as well as the Court. Our position is one of trying to being practical, expeditious, and contrary to the Government's claim. Otherwise, our request is far from being premature.

All that we're asking the Government to do is begin the process of obtaining security clearances for the attorneys working on this case, which is a process that we all know can take many months to complete. We're not requesting that the Government grant us clearance at this point. And we're not asking the Government, as the Government

has suggested, that they conduct wholesale searches for documents, review all the documents for responsiveness, and then determine whether they're properly classified.

And as we noted in our joint status report, the Government doesn't have to do any of that because there's already a set of documents that concern the Malcolm X case that we know are relevant, that we know were assembled by the FBI itself, and that we know contain classified redactions. And by that, I'm referring to the Malcolm X related files published on the FBI's FOIA library, the Vault.

So as you noted in the letter, we scanned these files to see whether any of the redactions or withholdings were under FOIA Exemption (b)(1) for classified information and national security, and we didn't need to go far in this review because we saw early on -- we stopped counting at about 100 -- that there were many redactions on this basis. And, in fact, there was, in some cases, entire pages were withheld.

So just to point Your Honor to several of these examples, on one of the documents, it's a document dated February 23, 1965. This is just two

days after the murder of Malcolm X. This report discusses the shooting and, among the redacted portions, is an entire paragraph following a sentence that stated: "Standing men then ran to the left aisle and was last seen turning into middle exit." This appears to obviously be discussing the perpetrators.

There was another report, dated February 24th, where, similarly, there is an entire paragraph redacted following a sentence stating: "This man then ran to the left aisle and was last seen turning into the middle exit." So these are just several examples of redactions that we saw in the Vault materials that clearly contain relevant reformation, that clearly provide -- that seems to be providing descriptions of the perpetrators.

So one other point I'd like to note is that --

THE COURT: Well, Ms. Francois, may I ask you a question? As a -- as a practical matter, my understanding -- and obviously, I'll ask -- I believe it'll be Ms. Marryshow about the Government's position.

But my understanding of the Government's position is that they can't just sort of start the

security clearance process by itself. What they need to do is have a document request in front of them, determine whether or not there are responsive documents, and then whether or not those documents contain classified materials.

So are you asking to serve your document requests now so that you can -- with an eye towards security clearance process, or are you actually asking me to order the Government to start the security clearance process before there are any document requests on the table?

MS. FRANCOIS: We're asking the latter,
Your Honor, because our understanding, as at least
the Government presented to us, is that we just need
to demonstrate a foreseeable need or a need for
access, and we believe that that's already been
demonstrated here, given the documents on the Vault.
You know, that's already one set of documents we
know are relevant to this case. That's already one
set of documents we know have redactions, based on
classified information.

In the joint letter, we propose that we serve discovery requests on the Government, and they respond with responses and objections, but we don't think that's necessary. We gave that as a proposal,

if what the Government needs are concrete, formal discovery requests that they can show to the FBI and say, hey, this is what we're looking for. But we don't think that that's necessary because we already think we've met the threshold of demonstrating foreseeable need, given that we know that there's at least this one set of documents.

You know, we're trying to be reasonable here, and we think that the materials on the Vault could at least be a starting point and demonstrate the need -- the threshold requirement that the Government is indicating that we need to satisfy.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for that clarification. I appreciate it. I believe I cut you off before you're about to make a different point.

MS. FRANCOIS: Actually, Your Honor, that addresses the second point I was going to make, which is that the Government's incorrect when it claims that we haven't demonstrated foreseeable need for access or need to know. These documents on the Vault, they contain heavy redactions. So this isn't hypothetical.

We noted that the Government's position has evolved through these discussions. You know, from

the outset, we made it clear to the Government that our baseline position isn't that the discovery should be stayed during the pendency of the motion to dismiss. We agreed, however, that we could have these discussions and see if we could just engage in limited discovery and take certain steps, one of which was to start the process of obtaining security clearances. When we noticed that, you know, earlier on, the Government indicated that they weren't sure if there are any -- will be any clearance issues. So then -- given the age of the file or whatever other reasons.

So we said okay. And so we looked at the vault documents, and we pointed to them and we let them know that there are, in fact, classified materials. Once we said that, then the Government's position evolved, and they said, okay, we would have to try to see if any of these redactions are, in fact, based on national security classified information reasons. And we said, okay, those materials are equally available to us. We'll undertake that exercise. We did so, and we saw many redactions with the notation specifically saying (b) (1), which is the FOIA exemption for national security classified information.

And then they said that, okay, we can't get clearance ahead of time. So then we asked, all right, what if we propose -- we defer any clearance determination, but we just start this process? And that was the last correspondence that we had before filing the joint status letter when the Government rejected the proposal and said that we would need to demonstrate this threshold, foreseeable need.

You know, I think that the Government has constantly pointed to the motion to dismiss, saying, well, we have -- we don't know what claims will survive. But our position is that we think it's clear that the case will survive the motion to dismiss. Your Honor has, you know, made it -- had an opportunity already to read the Government's opening brief in our opposition papers, and we think it's clear that there will be at least some claims that survives and the case will proceed.

But in any event, even if that's not the case, at this point, all claims remain, and at this point, discovery isn't yet stayed. So we think it's good practical sense to begin the process of obtaining security clearances, moving this case forward and preventing what we know will be a lengthy delay down the road.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for that, Ms. 2 Francois. And for the Government, is it Ms. 3 Marryshow? And I'm sorry if I'm mispronouncing your 4 5 name. MS. MARRYSHOW: No, Marryshow is correct. 6 7 Thank you, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Please 9 proceed. MS. MARRYSHOW: Of course. 10 11 So we appreciate the plaintiffs' desire to 12 expedite this case, due to Mr. Aziz's age. We've 13 tried to be accommodating in that regard. 14 consented to numerous depositions. We've looked into whether -- make sure the documents are gathered 15 16 in a way such that document discovery can start as 17 soon as the motion to dismiss is adjudicated. 18 But the plaintiffs' proposal is just not something that is possible under the governing 19 20 executive orders. We can't just start the process 21 of getting security clearances for plaintiffs' 22 counsel unless they establish this need to know the 23 relevant classified materials. And so relevance is 24 the wrong standard here.

I think the Government would concede that

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there may be documents that are relevant or responsive to the request, but the question then becomes, A, whether any other privilege applies.

And if it does, then this whole classified issue is obviated. And also, we need to understand what else they know about the case. And it's not just in the context of the FOIA materials. It's in the context of whatever else we may produce down the line.

So the Government's fundamental position is that no matter what, there's no quick way for us to determine whether they need to know these classified materials. And that would only really come at the end of the process when we understand, what do we produce that is non-privileged and non-classified? The context of that are these classified materials crucial to their action.

THE COURT: So if I'm understanding you correctly -- and please tell me if I'm not -- Ms.

Marryshow, your position is there's really no way to start this process until you've engaged in document discovery. You've seen their requests. You've done your internal privilege reviews and everything else, and then get to a point where you have responsive documents that you're otherwise able to produce, but for the clearance issue, and then you would start

the clearance process; is that right?

MS. MARRYSHOW: That is correct, Your

Honor. And we appreciate that that may introduce
some delay in the case, but it -- it's just
unavoidable delay. We will be producing documents
if we get into discovery, assuming, you know, if the
motion to dismiss is denied in part or in its
entirety, and we get into discovery, we would be
producing other documents, other documents that are
not classified. So it's not as if the plaintiffs
would get no documents and would be -- you know,
we'd all have to sit on our hands. It's just that
there would be some limited amount of classified
documents that Your Honor would need to review in
camera and see whether they need to know.

And so that's not a process that we can -we've expedited many things in this case by doing
depositions, by figuring out where the documents
are, et cetera. But this is just the one thing we
can't expedite.

THE COURT: I understand. Thank you. That's very helpful.

And just for my own -- and forgive my own ignorance here. How long -- let's say we get to that point -- we get to the point that the

plaintiffs are hypothesizing here where you have some documents that are ready to go, except for the security clearance process. And I know there's no way to know this in advance, but roughly how long do you think is a reasonable amount of time to expect that process to take?

MS. MARRYSHOW: Your Honor, we asked that question and we have not yet gotten a response, so I apologize for that. But we can write to the Court and let you know, if that would be helpful. I hesitate to make a representation to the Court.

THE COURT: I appreciate your caution in that. That's fine. I think I cut you off. So is there anything else you'd like to add?

MS. MARRYSHOW: No, Your Honor. Except to say that I think the need to know we -- the Government believes, will probably be pretty difficult for Plaintiff to meet anyway. There is a lot of information in the public sphere about this case and we will produce more documents. And I think, obviously, we don't know because we haven't done the searches and the counsel for the Government here hasn't seen what's behind those classified materials.

But given that there is so much information

about this case, including the documentary, there are books, the FOIA materials, it's just hard to imagine a factual scenario where they would really need to know what's behind those to prove up their case. But if that is the case, that would be something that would have to happen at the end.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for that.

Let me come back to Ms. Francois for just a moment, and let me ask you about the proposal that you had to the Government about -- based on their view that they really can't engage with a security clearance process until document discovery is -- that process is at least underway, if not substantially complete, even.

What was your proposal to the Government as far as serving document discovery requests now?

MS. FRANCOIS: So our proposal to serve the discovery request was to give the Government some guidance about what types of documents we'd be seeking. During the meet-and-confer process, we did actually email them a list of categories of documents that we thought would be relevant to this case. We make clear that those weren't formal discovery requests, but that we hoped it would be helpful to them and help guide our conversations,

because during the initial conference, it had been raised that, you know, it would be more helpful if we gap a little bit more concreteness about the types of documents that we are seeking.

So we provided that, and we offered this proposal to send us -- to provide more formal discovery requests if this is what they need to show their FBI counterparts or whoever, that we have demonstrated this foreseeable need. So that was just a proposal, but, again, that was just to start this process of more clearly identifying the documents. But, again, we don't think that's necessary, but we do know that the Vault documents are relevant.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Francois. I understand your overall position about -- that the security clearance process should start now. I'm just trying to get some clarity as to sort of what the parties have talked about and what it looks like as a practical matter.

What you sent over to the Government, was that essentially all of the document discovery that you anticipate seeking in the case? And, obviously, I know you don't maybe know everything you might seek now, or was it some subset that you thought

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     might trigger this security clearance issue?
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              MS. FRANCOIS: It was a fairly
     comprehensive list, Your Honor. I don't know if I
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     would say that that's the entirety of it, because we
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     weren't preparing that list with the view that these
     are formal discovery requests. So we would probably
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     like --
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               THE COURT: I understand.
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               MS. FRANCOIS: -- but it would be a
      significant overlap.
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               THE COURT: I guess what I'm trying to get
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      at is whether it was sort of a subset of -- you
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      know, like, if you were leaving out certain things
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     that you didn't think implicated the security
     clearance issue --
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               MS. FRANCOIS: No.
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               THE COURT: -- if you were maybe -- okay.
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     Sorry. Go ahead.
              MS. FRANCOIS: Yeah, no, Your Honor. We
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     weren't trying to exclude any documents about --
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     that conversation, that list that we provided was to
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     help our meet and confer about the various issues,
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     not just about the security clearance. So we
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     weren't trying to --
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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1 MS. FRANCOIS: -- just to -- yeah. Just 2 for certain security clearance. THE COURT: I understand. 3 Let me just come back to Ms. Marryshow with 4 5 a question. I assume you've reviewed this list that the 6 7 plaintiffs sent over. How burdensome would it be to 8 the Government to initiate the process of collection 9 and review of those documents? And I know they 10 weren't formal discovery requests -- document 11 requests, but do you have a sense for that? MS. MARRYSHOW: Yeah, we do. We've talked 12 13 to the FBI. It would be incredibly burdensome 14 because it would mean -- I mean, we wouldn't have an 15 answer on security clearances in -- you know, it's 16 not that we can -- as I was saying earlier, we can't 17 just get to the classification issue. So it would 18 be incredibly burdensome because we would just be starting document discovery because the 19 20 classification issue has to come at the end because 21 it will be, like, you know, whatever the remainder 22 is. It's not just relevance, as plaintiffs are 23 saying. It's relevance in the context of everything 24 else that you know and whether this particular

classified document that says whatever -- I mean, I

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1 don't know -- is so important to the case, as decided by Your Honor, such that they would get 2 access to it. That's what would need to happen. 3 So the document requests don't really, A, 4 5 move the ball towards getting this done in any kind of real timely manner. And, B, there is -- and 6 sorry. My apologies, Your Honor. But it wouldn't 7 8 expedite the process, and it would be very 9 burdensome because document discovery in this case 10 is thought to be burdensome. The plaintiffs' 11 requests are very broad. So --12 THE COURT: I'm not sure I understand your 13 first point, Ms. Marryshow, that it wouldn't 14 expedite the process. I mean, you're telling me 15 that -- as I understand it, anyway, that, from --16 the Government's position is that the security 17 clearance process can't begin until document 18 discovery. 19 So if we're waiting for document discovery

So if we're waiting for document discovery until after the motion to dismiss is resolved, then that would seem to push back the issue of security clearances for some time, wouldn't it?

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MS. MARRYSHOW: I think what I was trying to say, Your Honor, is that it's not as if -- I think Plaintiffs' proposal, at least as I understood

it, was that they seem to think that there is some way, other than full-blown document discovery, to get at the classified documents issue. So that is only what we're saying, Your Honor.

That, like, because there is no quick responses and objections, and then we'll just deal with only the classified documents issue. All it would mean is that we're just in discovery at that point.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand. All right.

Well, I think I understand the parties' respective positions here. And let me tell you what I'm thinking.

First, I just want to start by saying I very much appreciate how you-all have worked together from the first appearance and since then on trying to resolve as much as possible. And it sounds like, at least from the various status reports, that you've been able to resolve a lot and are working together quite well and have only come because you just have a serious impasse here now. So, first, I just appreciate what everyone has been doing in the spirit of cooperation.

The second thing I would say is, that it

sounds to me like -- and I accept the Government's representation here -- that the security clearance process can't start until there's full-blown document discovery. But that leads me to the question of why we shouldn't just have full-blown document discovery now. My normal practice is not to stay a case merely because a motion to dismiss is pending.

Now, I know that you're trying to limit the burden -- the discovery burden on the parties for now and have been working together on that. And again, I really, really appreciate that. But as a general matter, that hasn't been my normal practice.

Now, that being said, I have stayed all discovery in cases from time to time when there's a motion to dismiss that's pending. And so that's obviously not what we're talking about here. You've agreed to conduct some now. The question is, I guess, now whether or not document discovery should begin in earnest.

And what I think would make sense, because I don't have, I think, as firm a grasp at this point as to how burdensome it would be. I understand the Government's representation that it would be quite burdensome, but I don't have that all in front of

me. What I would ask you to do, I think, is brief the issue as to whether or not document discovery should just begin in earnest now. And because I normally permit discovery, I think the burden would be on the Government to show why a stay of document discovery would be appropriate here.

So I guess what I would like to do is ask the Government to do a letter brief on that, and then I'll allow the plaintiffs to oppose it. So that's what I'm going to ask you to do. I'm going to propose a timeline here so that we can move things along expeditiously. But if it's a problem for the parties, I'm willing to hear you on that.

What I would say is three business days for each side. So today is Monday, the 24th, and if I could get something from the Government by Thursday the 27th. And then three business days for the opposition from the plaintiffs, that would make it July 2nd. And then I try to get a ruling to you as soon as I could.

So that's how I think I want to proceed here. But, again, I'm open to other suggestions.

Why don't I hear from Ms. Francois first.

MS. FRANCOIS: Your Honor, that proposal sounds great to us. Thank you, Your Honor.

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               THE COURT: Ms. Marryshow?
              MS. MARRYSHOW: That's fine Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. So I'll put out a
     post-conference order just memorializing all that,
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     but I think you understand how I'd like to proceed
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 6
     here.
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               Is there anything else that you-all would
 8
     like to raise with me?
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              Ms. Francois?
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              MS. FRANCOIS: No, Your Honor. None at
11
     this time.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Marryshow?
              MS. MARRYSHOW: No, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much for
     your time. I really appreciate it.
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              MS. FRANCOIS: Thank you, Your Honor.
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## $\underline{\mathsf{C}} \ \underline{\mathsf{E}} \ \mathsf{R} \ \underline{\mathsf{T}} \ \underline{\mathsf{I}} \ \underline{\mathsf{F}} \ \underline{\mathsf{I}} \ \mathsf{C} \ \underline{\mathsf{A}} \ \underline{\mathsf{T}} \ \underline{\mathsf{E}}$ I, Marissa Lewandowski, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the case of Greene Johnson, et al. v. United States of America, Docket #1:24-cv-00872, was prepared using digital transcription software and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. Signature Marissa Lewandowski Marissa Lewandowski Date: June 27, 2024